CONDITION OF THE MARKETS

Trading in the Wheat Pit on Saturday of an Unusually "See-Saw" Character.

All the Big Speculators Buyers and Sellers at Times-Both Cereals and Provisions Higher at the Close of the Day.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

"Bears" Succeed in Forcing Down Prices in Early Dealings-Recovery Later in the Day. NEW YORK, April 11 .- Money on call was easy, with no loans, closing offered at 8 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@7 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at \$4.864 for sixty-day bills and \$4.884 for de-

The total sales of stocks to-day were 125,408 shares, including the following: Atchison, 7,155; Lackawanna, 1,620; Erie, 2,-050; Louisville & Nashville, 4,810; Missouri Pacific, 6,920; Northern Pacific 8,558; St. Paul, 19,710; Union Pacific, 8,995; Western Union, 385.

The stock market to-day was nothing more than the closing up of an active week, and the trading was comparatively small. While a drooping tendency marked the general list, the "bears" were once more active and aggressive against the few stocks which they found vulnerable after the material advances of the week. There was a marked lack of interest in the dealings on the part of the "bulls," and for the time being the market seemed to have gone back to its former condition, but the operations of the bearish contingent gave it tone and character. The opening was steady and quiet, but the trading element was disposed to discount an unfavorable bank statement, relying on the heavy exports of gold and the estimated loss by the interior move-ment. The pressure to sell, however, was confined almost exclusively to the industri-als and grangers, and Chicago Gas, Sugar, Burlington, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific in particular. The first two stocks were rattled off rapidly in the early dealings, Chicago Gas tosing 134 and Sugar 119 loss of 11s, was the only oth-stock which declined more than 1 per cent. The bank statement was considered rather favorable, with its insignificant loss in reserve, and with its issue was developed a desire to recoup the sales of the early dealings, which resulted in a partial recovery of the former losses. The general list presented no feature of interest throughout the entire session, and the

with a loss of 1 per cent. Railroad bonds were quite dull, the trading in all issues only reaching \$471,000, out of which the Atchisen incomes furnished \$101,000. The market sympatized to a limited extent with the heaviness in stocks, but no material movement took place, and the final quotations show, as a rule, only slight differences from the last previous

inactive stocks were comparatively neg-lected. The market finally closed quiet and firm at the recovery. The final changes show losses of fractional amounts in gen-

eral, Chicago Gas being the only exception,

Government bonds were dull and heavy.

State bonds were dull and steady. Closing Four per ct. reg...122 Lake Shore 11112 Lead Trust .. Four and 12s reg., 10134 Louisv'e& Nashv'e 775 Fourand los coup. 1013 Louisv'e&N Alb'ny 23 Pacific 6s of '95...112 Missouri Pacific... 70 Adams Express ... 145 N. J. Central 1173 Alton & T. H. 33 Northwestern..... 10738 Alton & T. H. pref. 125 Northwest'n pref. 13419 American Express 118 New York Central, 103 Ches. & Chio...... 18 O. & Mississippi.... 1734 C. & O. pref. 1sts. 5312 O. & M. pref...... 85 C. & O. pref. 2ds... 3214 Peoria, D. & E..... 21 C. E. & Q....... 8578 Pullman Palace.... 193 C., E. & Q....... 85 8 Pullman Palace.... C., C., C. & St. L., 62 U. S. Express..... Chi. & Eastern Ill. 543 W., St. L. & P. . . . 91 Del., Lack. & Wes. 13612 W., St. L. & P. pref 187 Fort Wayne...... 150 Wells-Fargo Exp .. 140 Lake Erie & West. 14 Western Union... 814 L. E. & W. pref... 573 NEW YORK, April 11.—Bar silver, 975gc per

LONDON, April 11.—Bar silver, 44 11-16d per

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

The banks now hold \$5,632,950 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

TRADING AT CHICAGO.

May Wheat Scores an Advance of Over

Cent-Other Articles Also Higher. CHICAGO, April 11.-The trading in the speculative pits was not very animated. Wheat the big local operators were alternately buying and selling in a way to make it difficult to say upon which side they did the most. Wheat averaged firm and was principally affected by the accumulating evidence that England and S1.0434. Corn—Western firmer; mixed, spot and April, 7434@750; May, 7834@74c; July, France required and were taking considerable quantities grown on the Atlantic slope. In some respects it was what the local operators call a Hutchinson market, the influential operator of that name both buying and selling in such quantitles as to control the minor fluctuations. His purchases appeared to cause some alarm to Leopold Bloom, who started to buy some he had previously sold on advance. He took 350,000 bushels in one line from the veteran. The close in wheat was at an advance of about 1c over yesterday's closing quotation. The government crop report was bearish and early cables were easier. The opening price for May was about as it closed yesterday. and a good many selling orders were in the hands of brokers at the opening; buyers, however, preponderated, and from around \$1.0334 and \$1.0378 there was an almost immediate ump to \$1.04. The advance was well maintained for the next two hours, with an occasional further gain of 4 cent. The news which came in during the time referred to was not of a disturbing character. The exports for both coasts for the week, as re-ported by Bradstreet's, were 277,000 bushels more than those of the week preceding, and 850,000 bushels in excess of those of the corresponding week of last year. New York reported Liverpool houses selling wheat futures and at the same time ten half boat-loads were worked there for export, besides twenty-four loads reported by William Dunn as having been worked at outside points to-day by him. A St. Louis dispatch. advising 200,000 bushels loaded in barges there yesterday and to-day, and a further 100,000 to go out early next week, together with the strong market cabled from Paris, caused a sudden bulge in May to \$1.434, and July, which started at \$1.02 and had been maintaining itself around \$1.0234, made a jump to \$1.034. The feeling was firm in the end without much accession of activity. May wheat sold as high as \$1.047s, closed at \$1.045 bid. and July, which touched \$1.033s. closed at \$1.0312. The weather was unfavor-able to the grading of corn, and the demand for the day's receipts was such as to put cash corn at a premium of 112c over May delivery. Business was dull, and, notwithstanding the very strong feature just mentioned, the shorts did not show any partieular alarm. The lowest prices were made near the opening. May started at 67@6714c, sold as high as 6734@677sc, and closed at 6712@675sc. Parties who were short on July oats are becoming a little nervous in view of the lateness of the season. The sowing to far has been comparatively light, and if the weather should continue unfavorable for the next ten days there would be little chance of new oats on the market in time to fill contracts. The market was very tame, with prices confined within a narrow range. The provision deal developed considerable firmness, and advances were secured in the face of a continued free movement of hogs. The confidence of the country in the future price of bog products is a pleasant contemplation for the packers and warehousemen, who are getting handsome carrying charges. The difference between May and July ribs at present represents a heavier rate for carry-

.0212@.05c and ribs .02120. The leading futures ranged as follows: Op'ning Highest. | Lowest. | Closing Options. 1.0478 1.0338 6734 6739 6438 6438 6438 1.0334 1.021₂ 1.02 lg 67 le 67 le 64 le 64 l4 53 lg 50 lg 1.03 Corn-April.... Oats-May... 12.50 12.90 13.85 12.50 12.90 13.35 Pork-May July.... Sept... Lard-May... 13.45 13.50 6.72¹2 7.02¹2 7.32¹2 6.15 6.72¹5 7.00 7.30 6.15 6.75 7.05 7.30 6.15

Sh'tribs- May

6.55 Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, \$1.04@1.04¹4; No. 3 spring wheat, 98e; No. 2 red, \$1.04⁵8@1.05¹4; No. 2 corn, 68e; No. 2 oats, 58³4c; No. 2 white oats, 55³4@57c; No. 3 white oats, 5412@5534c; No. 2 rye, 86c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3 barley, 1. o. b., 72 @78c; No. 4 barley, f. o. b., 70@72c; No. 1 flaxseed, \$1.22; prime timothy-seed, \$1.25 @1.26; mess pork, per barrel, \$12.50; lard, per pound, 6.621, \$6.65c; short-rib sides (loose), 6,10@6.1212c; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 5@5.10c; short-clear sides (boxed), 6.40@6.45c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, pergallon, \$1.16.

6.4712

On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the butter market was steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 84,000 brls; wheat, 18,-000 bu; corn, 86,000 bu; oats, 105,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 14,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 52,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 68,000 bu; oats, 107,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley 0,000 by

barley, 9,000 bu. AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Seaboard's Commercial Metropolis. NEW YORK, April 11. - Flour - Re-

ceipta, 84,105 packages; exports, 6,741 brls, 25,-062 sacks. The market was firm and moderately active; sales, 20,150 brls. Corn-meal steady and quiet; yellow western \$3.80@

Wheat-Receipts, 12,000 bu; exports, 24,763 bu; sales, 3,096,000 bu futures, 34,000 bu spot. The spot market was dull; No. 2 red, \$1,1612@1.18 in elevator, \$1.1958 affoat, \$1.1878@1.2012 f. o. b.; No. 3 red, \$1.1212@1.14; ungraded red, \$1.03@1.1812; No. 1 Northern, \$1.2412; No. 1 hard, \$1.2712. Options opened 18@3sc lower on selling orders from the West, advanced 4@5sc on foreign buying, and closed steady from unchanged to 1sc up; No. 2 red, May, \$1.135, @1.14, closing at 1.1378; June, \$1.1112@1.1134, closing at \$1.11 $^{3}_{4}$; July, \$1.09 $^{1}_{4}$ @1.09 $^{5}_{8}$, closing at \$1.09 $^{1}_{2}$; August, \$1.04 $^{7}_{8}$ @1.05 $^{1}_{4}$, closing at \$1.05 $^{1}_{8}$; September, \$1.05 $^{3}_{4}$ @1.04 $^{3}_{8}$, closing at \$1.04 $^{1}_{8}$; December, \$1.05 $^{1}_{4}$ @1.05 $^{7}_{8}$ closing at \$1.05 $^{7}_{8}$; May,1892, \$1.08 $^{1}_{8}$ @1.08 $^{5}_{8}$, closing at

Rye quiet and steady. Barley firm and quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, 84@86e; ungraded western, 80@90c; Canada, 88@92c. Barley nalt dull; Canadian country-made, \$1@

Corn—Receipts, 25,350 bu; exports, 3,000 bu; sales, 226,000 bu futures, 43,000 bu spot. Spot market firmer but quiet; No. 2, 771 @ 78c in elevator, 79c affoat; ungraded mixed, 77@80c; steamer mixed, 77½@79c. Options 18@12c higher, on cold weather West; trading dull; May, 73 1-16@74¼c, closing at 74¼c; July 70½@70¾c, closing at

Oats-Receipts, 59,000 bu; exports, 673 bu; sales, 45,000 bu futures, 82,000 bu spot. The spot market was less active and weaker. Options were quiet but firmer, May, closing at 5934c; June closing at 5914c; July, 58580 5878c, closing at 5834c; spot No. 2 white, 6034 @6078c; mixed Western, 57@62c; white Western, 60@66c; No. 2 Chicago, 6014c. Hay quiet and firm; shipping, 45c; good to

Hops firm and quiet; State, common to choice, 24@31c; Pacific coast, 24@32c. Coffee-Options opened steady at 5 points down to 10 points up, and closed dull from unchanged to 5 points up. Sales, 4,500 bags, including: May, 17.15e; July, 16.75@16.80e; September, 15.95c; December, 14.65c; spot Rio quiet and steady; fair cargoes, 20c; No. 7, 18c. Sugar-Raw firm and quiet; refined firm and active. Molasses-Foreign firm; 50 test, in bogsbeads, 1312c; in tanks, 1212c; New Orleans active and firm; common to fancy, 25@85c. Rice in fair demand and firm; domestic, fair to extra, 5@634c; Japan,

Cotton-seed oil steady and quiet; crude, off grade, 21@27c; yellow, off grade, 31@ 3212c. Tallow firm and quiet; city (\$2 for packages), 5 1/16c. Rosin scarce and firm; strained, common to good, \$1.65@1.70.

Eggs quiet and steady; Western, 15c.

Hides quiet and firm; wet-salted New

Orleans selected, 45@75 lbs, 6@8c; Texas, selected, 50@60 hs. 6@8c. Pork firm; old mess, \$12@12.50; new mess, \$13.50@14; extra prime, \$11.75@12.25. Cut meats firm and quiet; pickled bellies, 614c; pickled shoulders, 514c; pickled hams, 912c. Middles dull but firm; short clear, 6.90c. Lard dull; opened weak and closed firm; Western steam, 6.90c. Options—Sales, 500 tierces; May, 6.90c, closing at 6.92@6.93c; June, 7.07c; July, 7.25c, closing at 7.25c; August, 7.37c;

Butter in fair demand and steady: Western dairy, 12@22c; Western creamery, 21@ 27c; Western factory, 12@23c; Elgin, 27c. Cheese fairly active and firm; skims, 6120 10c; Ohio flats, 812@1112c.

BALTIMORE, April 11.-Wheat-Western firm: No. 2 winter red, spot, April and May, \$1.1212; July, \$1.0734@1.08; August, Hay quiet. Provisions strong. Butter Eggs firm at 14c. Receipts-Flour, 5,862 brls; wheat, 2,286 bn; corn, 7,231; oats, 5,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 219 bris; corn, 8,631 bu. Sales-Wheat, 121,000 bu; corn, 5,394 bu.

LIVE STOCK. Cattle Quiet and Unchanged-Hogs Active and Stronger-Sheep Strong. INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.-Cattle-Receipts, 225; shipments, 275. But few fresh arrivals, and the market was very quiet

ı	and slow, with sales at about	the	san
ı	prices.		
ı	Fancy export steers	\$5.00	a 5.5
ı	Good to choice shippers	4.50	204.
ŧ	Fair to medium shippers	3.80) a4.
8	Common shippers	3.25	603.
ı	Feeders, 900 to 1,100 ms	3.50	@4.
ı	Stockers, 500 to 800 fbs	2.75	a 3.:
ı	Heavy export shippers	4.00	Va 4.
ı	Good to choice butcher heifers	3.46	23.7
ı	Fair to medium butcher heifers	2.80	0 3.5
8	Light, thin heifers	2.00	102.
ı	Heavy export cows	3.6	104.
ı	Good to choice butcher cows	2.85	a3.
ł	Fair to medium butcher cows	2.2	@2.0
1	Common old cows	1.25	32.0
ı	Veals, common to choice	2.73	24.
ı	Bulls, common to choice	2.00	003.
ı	Milkers, common to choice	15.00	₹30.
ı	Hoge Pessints 5100 shippy		

Hogs.—Receipts, 5,100; shipments, 1,700. Quality fair. Market opened active and a shade stronger, and closed steady; all sold. Heavy shipping and butchers..... \$5,25@5,40 Heavy packing. 5.00 \$5.15 Light and mixed packing. 4.50 \$5.00 Pigs..... 3.00@4.00 Heavy roughs..... 3.75 #4.50

SHEEP-Not enough here to meet the demand: market strong.

CINCINNATI, April 11 .- Cattle quiet and steady. Common. \$2@3.25; fair to choice butchers' grades, \$3.50@5.25; prime to choice shippers, \$4.75@5,50. Receipts, 130; ship-

Hogs in light demand and lower. Common and light, \$4@4.10; packing and butchers', \$5@5.35. Receipts, 1,500; shipments, Sheep in good demand and strong. Common to choice, \$4@6; extra fat wethers and yearlings, \$6.25@6.55. Receipts, 32; ship-

Lambs—Spring in good demand and firm. Common to choice, \$8@10.50.

CHICAGO, April 11 .- The Evening Journal reports: Cattle-Receipts, 10,000; shipments, none. The market was at the highest prices this week, Steers, \$4.85@6; stockers, \$2.85@4.85; cows, bulls and mixed, Hogs-Receipts, 15,000; shipments, The market was steady and lower. Packers and shippers, \$4@5,50; skips and selected

light, \$1.75@5.20; prime packers and butcher weights, \$5.15@5.35. Sheep-Receipts, 3,100; shipments, -The market was firm. Westerns, \$5.60@ 5.85; natives, \$5@5.70; lambs, \$5.50@6.55.

good native steers, \$4.50@5,50; stockers and feeders, \$3,50@4; Texans and Indians, \$3.50 Hogs-Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 3,900. Market steady. Fair to choice, \$5@5.15; mixed grades, \$4.85@5; light, fair to best, \$4.50@5.25.

Sheep—Receipts, none; shipments, none, Market steady. Good to choice, \$5.50@6. BUFFALO, April 11.-Cattle-Nothing doing for want of stock. Feeling strong. Re ceipts, 70 car-loads through, none for sale. Hogs slow and lower; buyers and sellers apart. Receipts, 8 car-loads through and 10 car-loads for sale, with ten car-loads held over from yesterday. Quotations: Yorkers, \$5,25@5.50; mediums, \$5,60@5.75.

Sheep and lambs firm and strong. Receipts, 10 car-loads through and 12 car-loads for sale. Best wool lambs, \$7.25@7.60; good, \$6.25@7; wool sheep, \$4.75@6.50; clipped \$4@5.10.

EAST LIBERTY, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 798; shipments, 380. Nothing doing; all through consignments. No cattle were shipped to New York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 3,900; shipments, 3,550.

Market slow. Philadelphias, \$5.50@5.60; good mixed, \$5.35@5.50; best Yorkers, \$5.10 @5.20; pigs, \$4@4.50. Ten car-loads of hogs were shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 2,600.

Market fair at unchanged prices.

KANSAS CITY, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 890; shipments, 710. Market steady to 10c higher. Steers, \$3.75@6.20; cows, \$1.75@4.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@4.20. Hogs - Receipts, 7,360; shipments, 1,350. Market 5@10c lower. Bulk, \$4,70@4.90; all grades, \$3.35@5. Sheep-Receipts, 890; no shipments. Market steady.

INDIANAPOLIS MARKETS.

Trade Improving-Prices Firm All Along

the Line. INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.—The last haif of this week there was a decided improvement in nearly all departments of trade, and only spring-like weather seems to be needed to make business boom. Prices all along the line carry a firm, steady tone. In groceries coffees as well as sugars are in stronger position than in the early part of the week. Canned goods and dried fruits are moving well for so late in the season. In the dry-goods markets prices are steady at the revision of the early part of the week. Leather-dealers have had a brisk trade. The hide men are still complaining of dull markets. In provisions there is an prices of the last week. Millers report the in many months, and should wheat remain in the strong position for some days past further advances in prices may be looked for. The hardware men, the lumber-dealers, and, in fact, dealers in all descriptions of building materials, speak of trade as improving daily. Eggs are easy at 10 cents, while poultry, on a better demand, advances to 9 cents, for both hens and chickens. A weaker butter market is looked for

GRAIN. The local market was a little easier today than on Friday, but only in wheat was there any change in prices, No. 2 red and No. 3 red going off 4c. Receipts of all cereals continue to be light and all arrivals are readily taken. Track bids to-day ruled as follows:

Wheat-No. 2 red. \$1.0514; No. 3 red. \$1.0214; rejected, 80@90c; unmerchantable, Coru-No. 1 white, 71c; No. 2 white, 71c; white mixed, 70c; No. 3 white, 70c; No. 2 yellow, 68c; No. 3 yellow, 68c; No. 2 mixed, 68c; No. 3 mixed, 68c; sound ear, 67c. Oats-No. 2 white, 5612c; No. 3 white, 5514c; No. 2 mixed, 5514c; rejected, 50c. Bran-Local dealers are bidding \$19.25. Hay-Timothy, choice, \$14.75; No. 1, \$13.25; No. 2, \$11.50; No. 1 prairie, \$8; No. 2 prairie, \$6.50; mixed hav, \$5.50.

PRODUCE. Poultry-Hens and chickens, 9c P 15; turkeys, fat, choice hens, 10c P fb; ducks, 7c 15; geese, \$5.40@6 per doz. Eggs-Shippers paying 10c; selling from store at 12c. Butter-Creamery, choice. 24@26c; fair 18@20c; choice country, roll, 14@16c; com-

Feathers-Prime geese, 35c P h; mixed duck, 20c 4 1 Beeswax-Dark, 18c; yellow, 20c. Sheepskins-40c@31.

Tallow-No. 1, 414e; No. 2, 334c. Wool-Tub-washed and picked, 35c; unwashed medium and common grades, if in good order, 22@25c; burry and cotted, 16@ 18c; fleeced-washed, if light and in good order, 28@30c; burry and unmerchantable, according to their value. Hides-No. 1 G. S. hides, 6c; No. 2 G. S. hides, 5c; No. 1 green, 4c; No. 2 green, 3c.

Grease-White, 334c; yellow, 8c; brown,

Indianapolis Jobbing Trade. The quotations given below are the selling prices wholesale dealers.

CANNED GOODS. Peaches-Standard 3-pound, \$2.75@3.00; pound seconds, \$2.65@2,75, Miscellaneous -Blackberries, 2-pound, \$1.10@1.20; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.20@1.30; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$1.40@2.50; seconds, 2-pound, \$1.20@1.25; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, \$1.15@1.20; light, 80@85c; 2-pound, full, \$2.15@2.25; light, \$1.20; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, \$1.20@1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.20@1.40; small, \$1.50@1.75; lobsters, \$1.85 @2; red cherries, 95c@\$1.10; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; salmon (fbs), \$1.90@2.50. COAL AND COKE.

Anthracite coal, stove size, \$7 \$ ton; egg and grate size, \$6.75; Pittsburg and Raymond City, \$4.50 P per ton; Jackson, \$4; block, \$3.50; Island City, \$3.25; Blossburg and Indiana Cannel, \$5. All nut coals 50 cents below above quotations. Coke-Connellsville, \$3.75 P load; crushed, \$3 P load; lump, \$2.75 \$ load.

Alcohol, \$2.27@2.40; assafertida, 15@20c; alum, 4@5e; camphor, 50@55e; cochineal 50@55e; chloroform, 60@65e; copperas, brls, 85e@\$1; cream tartar, pure, 30@35e; indigo, 80@81e; heorice, Calab., genuine, 30@45e; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., \$\psi\$ oz, \$2.55; madder, 12@14c; oil, castor, \$\psi\$ gal, \$1.20@1.25; oil, bergamot, \$\psi\$ lb. 3.75@4; opium, \$5.25; quinine, P. & W., oz, 85@40e; balsam copaiba, 70@75c; soap, Caetile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 412@6c; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 4@6c; salipeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 46@48c; glycerine. 22@26c; iodide potass., \$2.85@3; bro-mide potass., 40@42c; chlorate potash, 25c; orax, 13@15e; cinchonidia, 12@15e; carolic acid. 35@40c. Oils-Liuseed oil, raw, 55@58c P gal; coal oil, legal test, 914@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 65c. Lard oils,

No. 1, 50@55e; do., extra, 65@70c. White Lead—Pure, 734c. DRY GOODS Bleached Sheetings-Blackstone AA, 734c; Ballon & Son, 712c; Chestunt Hill, 6c; Cabot 4-4, 7½c; Chapman X, 6½c; Dwight Star 8, 9c; Fruit of the Loom, 8¾c; Lonsdale, 8¾c; Linwood, 8c; Masonville, 8¾c, New York Mills, 10¾c; Our Own, 5¾c; Pepperell 9-4, 22c; Pepperell 10-4, 24c; Hills, 8c; Hope, 7½c; Knight's Cambric, 8c; Lonsdale Cambric, 1012c; Whitinsville, 33-inch, 612c; Wamsut-

Grain Bags-American, \$17; Atlantic, \$18;

Franklinville, \$18.50; Lewiston, \$17.50; Cumberland, \$17; Grocers, \$18.50; Harmony, \$17; Ontario, \$16.50; Stark A, \$23. Ontario, \$16.50; Stark A, \$22.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 7½c; Boott C, 5½c; Agawam F, 5½c; Bedford R, 5c; Augusta, 5½c: Boott AL. 7c; Continental C, 6¾c; Dwight Star, 8c; Echo Lake, 6½c; Graniteville EE, 6½c; Lawrence LL, 5½c. Pepperell E, 7c; Pepperell R, 6¼c; Pepperell 9-4, 20c; Pepperell 10-4, 22c; Utica 9-4, 22½c; Utica 10-4, 25½c; Utica C, 4½c.

Prints—American fancy, 5½c; Allen's fancy, 5½c; Allen's dark, 5c; Allen's pink, 5½c; Arnold's, 5½c; Berlin solid colors, 5½c; Cocheco, 5½c; Dunnell's, 5½c; Eddystone.

checo, 5½c; Dunnell's, 5½c; Eddystone, 5½c; Hartel, 5½c; Harmony, 4½c; Hamilton, 5½c; Greenwich, 5½c; Knickerbocker, 5½c; Mallory pink, 6½c; prices on dress styles irregular; depends on pattern. Ginghams-Amoskeag. 7c; Bates. Ginghams—Amoskeag. 7c; Bates. 612c; Gloucester, 614c; Glasgow, 6c; Lancaster, 7c; Ranelman's, 712c; Renfrew Madras, 812c; Cumberland, 6c; White, 612c; Bookfold, 912c.

Prime Cambrics—Manville, 6c; S. S. & Son, 6c; Masonville, 6c; Garner, 6c. Tickings-Amoskeag ACA, 121gc; Conestoga BF, 14¹2c; Conestoga extra, 13¹2c; Conestoga Gold Medal, 13¹2c; Conestoga CCA, 12c; Conestoga AA, 10c; Conestoga X, 9c; Pearl River, 12c; Falls OBO, 32-inch, 12¹2c; Methuen AA, 12¹2c; Oakland A, 6¹2c; Swift River, 6¹2c; York, 32-inch, 12¹2c; York,

30-inch, 1012c. FOREIGN FRUITS.

California oranges. \$3@8.25 \$7 box. Figs. 12@14c. Prunes-Turkish, 712@8c.

Sugars — Hard, 5@60; confectioners' A, 434@478e; off A, 458@434e; coffee A, 412@458e; white extra C, 438@4120; extra C, 438@4120; good yeilows, 414@438e; fair yellows, 418@414e; common yellows, 4@418e.

Coffees—Good, 2212@2312c; prime, 2312@2412e; strictly prime to choice, 2412@2512e; fancy green and yellow, 26@27e; old government Java, 35@36e; ordinary Java, 3014@3114e; imitation Java, 2834@29c. Roasted coffees 1 lb packages, 2514e; Banner, 2514e;

coffees, 1 % packages, 254c; Banner, 254c; Lion, 254c; Gates's Blended Java, 254c; Arbuckle's, 2514c.

Beans—Choice hand-picked navy, \$2.50@

2.55 \$\display\$ bu; medium hand-picked, \$2.50@

Molasses and Syrups—New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 35@45c; choice, 45@55c.

Wrapping-Paper - Light-weight straw. 234@8c & fb; light-weight rag, 234@3c & fb; heavy-weight straw, 134@2c & fb; heavy-weight rag, 234@3c & fb; Manila, No. 1, 8@9c; No. 2, 512@612c; print paper, No. 1, 6@7c; No. 3, 8. & C., 10@11c; No. 2, 8. & S., 8@9c; No. 1. 8. & C., 74@8c. Spices-Pepper, 19@20c; allspice, 12@15c; cloves, 26@30c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 80@85e 49 16.

Rice—Louisiana, 6@71ge.
Salt—In car lots, 95c; small lots, \$1@1.05.
Flour Sacks—No. 1 drab, 1 brl. \$33 \$2,000; 12 brl, \$17; lighter weights, \$1 \$2 1.000

Shot—\$1.50@1.55 \$\pi\$ bag for drop.

Lead—7@7\frac{1}{4}c for pressed bars.

Woodenware—No. 1 tubs, \$7@7.25; No. 2 tubs, \$6@6.25; No. 3 tubs. \$5@5.25; 3-hoop pails, \$1.70@1.75; 2-hoop pails, \$1.40@1.45; double washboards, \$2.25@2.75; common washboards, \$1.50@1.85; clothes-pines, 50@ 85c ♥ box. Wooden Dishes-Per 100, 1 ft, 20c; 2 fbs 25e; 3 lbs, 30e; 5 lbs, 40c.

ton, 16@25c. Leather-Oak sole, 28@34c; hemlock sole 24@30c; harness, 26@33c; skirting, 32@34c; black bridle, \$\psi \ doz., \$60@65; fair bridle, \$60@78 \$\psi \ \ doz.; city kip, 65@85c; French kip, 85c@\$1.10; city calf-skins, 70@90c;

Twine-Hemp, 12@18c & fb; wool, 8@10c

flax, 20@30c; paper, 18c; jute, 12@15c; cot

French calf-skins, \$1@1.80. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Apples-Choice, \$5.50@6 \ brl; medium,

Sweet Potatoes-Jerseys, \$4.50@4.75; Kentucky, \$3@8.25 # brl. Cranberries—\$9.50@10.50 \$\psi\$ brl.
Potatoes—\$3.75 \$\psi\$ brl from car; \$1.25
@1.20 \$\psi\$ bu; seed potatoes, \$1.50.
Onions—Common, \$5.25@5.75 \$\psi\$ brl. Spanish onions, \$2@2.25 \$\psi\$ crate.

IRON AND STEEL Bar iron (rates), 1.90@2c; horseshoe bar, c; nail rod, 6c; plow-slabs, 8c; American cast steel, 9c; tire steel, Sc; spring steel, 5c. NAILS AND HORSESHOES.

Cabbage-Florida, crates, \$2.25@2.75.

Steel out nails, \$1.90; wire nails, \$2.40, rates; horseshoes, \$\psi\$ keg, \$4.25; mule-shoes, \$\psi\$ keg, \$5.25; horse nails, \$4\tilde{2}5. OIL CAKE.

Oil cake, \$23 \$\text{} ton; oil meal, \$23.

PROVISIONS. Jobbing Prices-Smoked meats-Sugarcured hams, 20 hs average, 912c; 1712 hs average, 934c; 15 hs average, 10c; 1212 hs average, 1012c; 10 hs average, 1034c; block hams, 13 to 18 hs average, 1012c; boneless ham, 812c; California hams, 10 to 14 hs average, 612c; English-cured breakfast bacon, clear, 10c; very light pieces 2c; English clear, 10c; very light pieces, 9c; English-cured shoulders, rolled, 712c; 11 hs average, 7c; 16 lbs average, 6¹4c; sugarcured, 10 to 12 lbs average, 6¹4c; flitches, short backs, 6 lbs average, 6³4c. Dry, salt and pickled meats—Clear sides, clear bellies, clear backs, ¹2c less than smoked; short fat backs, ⁷ lbs average, 6¹4c; bean pork, clear, per bbl 200 lbs \$15; ham and rump pork, per bbl 200 lbs, \$12. Also half barrals 100 lbs at half the price of the bbl barrels, 100 fbs, at half the price of the bbl, adding 50c to cover additional cost of packages. Dried-beef hams, 12c; beef tongues, 45c each; canvased, 5c additional. Bologna, cloth, 534c; skins, large, 6c; small, 614c; Wiener-wurst, 8c. Lard-Pure kettlerendered, in tierces, 8140; "Indiana," in tierces, 734c.

TINNERS' SUPPLIES Best brand charcoal tin, IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$7.50; IX, 10x14, 14x20, and 12x12, \$8.90 @9; IC, 14x20, rooting tin, \$5.75@6; IC, 20x 28, \$11.50@12.50; block tin, in pigs, 26e; in bars, 28c. Iron—27 B iron, 812c; C iron, 5e; galvanized, 50 and 10 to 60 per cent, discount. Sheet zinc, 712c. Copper bottoms, 80c. Planished copper, 86c. Solder 17@18c.

Clover-Extra choice recleaned, 60 fb bu \$4.75@5; choice, \$4.50@4.75; prime, \$4.10@4.25; English, choice, \$4.50@5; Alsike, as to quality. \$8,50@10; Alfalfa, \$6.50@7; white Quality, \$8,50@10; Alfalfa, \$6.50@7; white Dutch, as to quality, \$8@9. Timothy, fancy, 45 fb bu, \$1.60@1.70; choice, \$1.55@, 1.60; strictly prime, \$1.50@1.55. Blue-grass, fancy Kentucky, 14 fb bu, \$3@3.25; English, choice, 24 fb bu, \$1.85@1.95. Orchard Grass, choice, 14 fb bu, \$1.85@2. Italian Rye grass, choice, 18 fb bu, \$1.50@1.75. Red Top, choice, 14 fb bu, 65@70c. Millet, true German \$1.40@1.50; common \$1.15@1.95 Hunger man, \$1.40@1.50; common, \$1.15@1.25. Hungarian, choice, \$1.20@1.35. Buckwheat, silverhull, \$1.20@1.40.

A Remarkable Epidemic. During the reign of Lysimachus, 286 B. C so Lucian tells us, the people of Abdera were afflicted with a remarkable and unaccountable fever. "It was always at the crisis on the seventh day, and then it left them, but with their imaginations so distracted that they fancied themselves players. After they had apparently regained their health they were continually repeating the verses of some tragedy, as if they had been upon the stage. Those particularly selected were from the 'Andromeda' drawing a crowd by a Sunday rant on All Have Been Provided with Pensions or of Euripides. It was a remarkable and curious sight to see many of these pale, meager actors upon the street at one time, each pouring forth his tragic exclamations. This delirium continued until the winter following, which was a very cold one, well calculated to remove it." Modern writers, in attempting to account for the prevalence of this unique species of diseases, declare that it was brought about by one Archelaus, an excellent player, who appeared before the Abderites in the heat of summer. Many of the people were taken sick while at the play, and as their imaginations were full of tragedy the delirium which the fever raised perpetually represented Andromeda. Perseus, Madusa, etc. How the same could have spread by infection to those who had never seen or even heard of Archelaus and his wonderful acting has never been made

What He Was Waiting For.

Philadelphia Record. Johnny had acquitted himself well at the Bible-class; so well, indeed, that the sweet golden-haired angel who took the class, said: "You are a very good boy, Johnny, and I shall not ask you any more questions; you may sit down.'

'Thank you, ma'am. Where shall I sit?' "Sit on the front form for the present." At last the class was dismissed, and off the toddlers ran joyously; all but Johnny. who sat rigidly smiling. "Why don't you run off, Johnny dear asked the teacher.

"Waiting for the present, ma'am." "What present?" "Why you told me to wait here for th present. When the beautiful resources of the English language was explained to him, Johnny was the sickest good boy that could be seen

in a day's march. What Governor Hill Sees. The Independent.

It is the policy of protection to make articles, which cannot come into competition with our own products, and which everybody uses, free, while it is the theory of free-traders that the bulk of the duties levied for revenue only should be placed on a few articles, includ-ing engar. Governor Hill discerns and voices the feeling of the American people when he declares that such a policy would be ruinous. But it is to his party that the free-traders flock. The country should not forget the horizontal reduction bill, nor the Mills bill, as the expression of what the Democratic party would seek to do if placed in power. And these measures would only be the beginning of a revolution in the tariff, which would utterly annihilate the protective principle.

The Mother's Rebuke.

Philadelphia Record. "James," said a gentle mother, reproachfully, "you have been fighting. I can tell it by the look in your eye." "Yes; but, mother, you should see the look in the other boy's eye."

Barring Book Agents.

ing than was paid during the monetary stringency of last year. May pork advanced 12 2 and July 72 and

CLERICAL SALARIES. Liberal Remuneration to the Ministerial

Fraternity-Editorial Contrast. New York Letter, in Troy Timos. Howard Crosby received \$8,000 a year, and the congregation will give a far larger sum to any one that can fill his place; but, alas! such men are not to be had for money. He had a handsome inheritance which enabled him to gratify his unusual benevo-lence. Parkhurst and Booth (also Presby-terians) each receive the same amount, which seems large, but these men have so many ways for money that they do not get rich very fast. They have a long summer vacation, which costs a great deal, and then it is so easy to spend money. They can readily point to other Presbyterian clergymen who are still more favored in point of salary. Paxton is paid \$10,000, while John Hall has \$12,000 a year and a house worth \$4,000 in addition. Taylor, of house worth \$4,000 in addition. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, receives \$16,000, but pays his own reut. His congregation, however, carry \$50,000 life insurance for his family, which is a very handsome addition, and he may certainly be considered "well-to-do in the world."

Rector Rainsford, of St. George, receives 8,000 and a house, which is such handsome pay that Father Ignatius expected a liberal fee for preaching in St. George's pulpit. Rainsford, however, only tendered him \$50, which he returned as being too small for the occasion, and in this manner Rainsford came out \$50 ahead. Rector Satterlee, of Calvary, is not so well paid, for though he has a house, the salary is only \$6,000. We reach bigger figures at St. Bartholomew's, where Rector Green is paid \$8,000 and a house. His congregation includes the Vanderbilts, whose father (William) was buried from that church, on which occasion admission was by ticket. Rector Brown, of St. Thomas, also receives \$8,000 and a house, with the satisfaction of having the most fashionable congregation in the city. Rector Huntington, of Grace, is paid \$8,000, but the rectory is the most spacious clerical residence in this city, except Bishop Corrigan's palace. Grace Church was at one time the center of fashion, but it is now compelled to live on the memory of the

Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity Church has a large staff of assistants. His salary is \$12,000, and an allowance for house rent equal to \$4,000 a year. The assistants who serve Trinity chapel and St. Paul's receive \$7,500, which is large pay for small work. Trinity estate is the greatest in America, and is really worth \$100,000,000, but its income may not be as large as that valuation naturally represents. At the lowest estimate, however, it is from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The cashier or "comptroller" is Stephen V. R. Cruger, who receives \$10,000 a year for signing checks, the real work being done by his clerks. He is rich by in-heritance, while his wife is noted as a clever author, her pen name being Julien

The efforts of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city are now directed to the construction of a grand cathedral. Trinity, however, can do the whole work alone out o the advance in real estate during the next decade. To prove this I refer to the recensale of a plat (containing less than an acre) sale of a plat (containing less than an acre) to the government for the appraisers' warehouse. The locality is in what once was Greenwich village, once considered Trinity's poorest property, but it brought \$400,000, being an estimated advance of double in ten years, and all of Trinity's property is advancing at the same rate. To return to salaries, Bishop Potter receives \$9,000 and his house rent, which is \$3,000 additional. The Potters are a rich family, and Howard The Potters are a rich family, and Howard Potter, brother of the Bishop, is up among the millions, all made in the banking-house of Brown Brothers, of which he is now senior partner. Their wealth, however, has always been identified with good purposes. Heber Newton and Robert Collyer are

among the \$6,000 men, but the latter makes a handsome addition by lecturing. He does not, however, hold the same distinction here that he did in Chicago, nor does Kittredge, which shows how easily New York dwarfs Chicago men. Eaton, who succeed Chapin in the Church of the Divine Paternity (Universalist), is also a \$6,000 man. The rich Reformed Dutch Church pays each of its pastors \$8,000, with a retiring pension of more than half pay. The latest pensioner is Ormiston, whose voice and health have utterly failed, and yet his intellect is in normal condition, rendering his retirement very painful.
The most independent, or rather unrestricted, preacher is Charles F. Deems. Commodore Vanderbilt bequeathed him \$20,000 in money, and the life use of a large church. Deems has no board of trustees and all he needs is a sexton, a choir, and some one to attend to pew-letting and collecting rents. He is indeed the most autocratic preacher of the present age; but this privilege will die with him, for the church will then revert to the Vanderbilt estate. It is the only church in the world whose existence rests on one person's life. While the favored preachers are paid such

large salaries the editorial profession is glad to receive half as much, and that, too, for the best work in their power. There is but one editor whose salary equals John Hall's, and there are only four others whose salaries equal those paid by the Reformed Dutch Church to its four pastors, With these exceptions the journalists do far more work than the preachers for small pay, and with less hold on their position. Rich men often coddle a favorite preacher, and may send him to Europe, but when is an editor coddled? and instead of sending him to Europe the public seems ready to see him go to perdition. Some of the petted pastors have large legacies left them; but who leaves money to the journalist? Both preachers and editors occasionally attempt sensationalism in order to attract. This is the reason Heber Newton delivered a course public affairs. This is much like the Herald's Central Park menagerie hoop, or the kidnaping of Jay Gould in the World. Anything to keep up the sensation.

TROUBLE IN THE CAT HOME.

Board of Managers and Officers Cannot Agree -A Fighting Tom for Sale.

New York Recorder.

The Cat Home is in trouble again. Ever since it was projected dissensions and struggles among the women who gave time and tongue to its affairs have been frequent. First, Mrs. Devide was forced out of the management. Then Mrs. Conklin, the superintendent, was evicted from the rookery at One-hundred-and-eighty-fifth street and Amsterdam avenue, and now, Mrs. Sarah J. Edwards, the acting treasurer, supply agent, president and general manager has had to go. Miss Caroline Ewen, of 3 East Forty-eighth street, authorizes the statement that Mrs. Edwards has had no connection with the "Society to Befriend Domestic Animals" for three weeks. The circulars calling on cat-lovers to send contributions of cat meat or cash to Mrs. Edwards have been called in.

Mrs. Edwards, who hired the house and grounds at Fort George, and who has made great sacrifices for the tabbies—so all the women acknowledge-is thus left outside the breastworks along with her little judg-ment for \$106 that Superintendent Conklin recovered for unpaid wages. Who will take her place is not yet determined. The alleged "society" has never had any organization except a self-constituted managing board, although it has succeeded in using up quite a sum of money donated by people to whom the wail of the stray cat sounds louder than the moans of a human waif in distress. Grace Greenwood was asked to land, and giving \$10,000 for improvements take the presidency, but declined. The in 1889. The Legislature which recently \$200 raised by last week's entertainment is adjourned appropriated \$25,000 for a build in Miss Ewen's hands.

It was a question of policy, it is said, which brought about the recent split in the cat-lovers' ranks. The question arose as to the disposition of the kittens. There are no kittens at the home now, but, as one woman gravely suggested, "kittens always come when you least ex-pect them." This household truth being accepted, came the question, "Shall we keep the kittens or shall we put them to sleep?" Unconsciously, perhaps, the cat-lovers have adopted the language of the prize-ring. Cats are never killed by any one at the home; they are put to sleep with chloroform. Drowning is regarded as cruel and asphyxiation by illuminating gas as practiced at the ambulance house of the S. P. C. A. Society is simply horrible to all true cat-lovers. They all hold up their hands when speaking about it.

The argument about the kittens became very heated before the cat-lovers adjourned. One woman said there was no use maintaining a home and prolonging the lives of cats if the society was going to murder the dear, sweet, innocent little kit-tens. Another said it would be positively wicked, and she would never sleep nights if she thought such a thing was being done

nus of the cable line, the whole upper end of Manhattan Island would be overrun

So, between the cat-lovers who cried "murder" and the cat-lovers who quoted figures a wide gulf appeared. And that is given as one reason for the deplorable condition of affairs at the cat home to-day.

Mrs. Bishop, the superintendent of the home, contemplates resigning. She is very fond of dogs, but cats do not appeal to her sympathies to any great extent. She likes the \$4 a week first-rate, but the idea of maintaining a charity for cats when children in the slums are starving strikes her

John L. Sullivan, the feline bully of the home, came from a gambling-room that the police raided. He is a "dead game sport" in every sense of the word, and for a time he was a prime favorite with the women who managed the home. His days of unrestrained "chewin' and clawin'," as Mrs. Bishop puts it, are numbered, however. Miss Ewen, while she does not believe that he kills many of his weaker brethren and sisters, has decided that Sullivan is not a desirable member of the feline household Miss Ewen says his name is against him in the first place, and his claws and teeth are too sharp in the second. She will sell him for \$10. Any one wanting a good fighting tomest, in prime condition and in constant motion, will do well to look at Sullivan. Miss Ewen also denies the story that the cats are sold to butchers for sausage meat. She thinks Mrs. Conklin started this story.

BELLE BOYD, THE SPY.

A Georgia Veteran's Reminiscences of Stone wall Jackson's Confederate Scout,

Sanderville Letter in Atlanta Constitution. Many of Washington county's veterans, who followed the feathers of Stonewall Jackson and Ewell in the celebrated Banks campaign in the valley of Virginia, remember well the subject of this short sketch-Belle Boyd, the confederate spy and scout, the pet of Jackson's "foot cavalry"—and many will be the regrets expressed when they learn from this that she has been in serious trouble in the North. The nature of this trouble is poverty and inability to support her children, and they were about to be taken from her, and the matter is still pending in the courts.

In the spring of 1862 a Georgia regiment was marching at the head of Ewell's division down the Luray valley. We had passed through the town of Luray and were nearing Fort Royal, going—we knew not where—on one of Jackson's secret marches. Suddenly, from a settlement road, there appeared, at a full run, a most magnificent borse, and with a rider. magnificent horse, and with a rider-a beautiful young lady-who sat the horse as if born to the saddle. Halting in front of our regimentshe inquired for Jackson. One of our officers knew her and gave her the desired information, and off she went to our rear, riding like the celebrated John

"That is Belle Boyd," said the officer who had directed her, "and you may just as well get ready for a fight; for it won't be long before you see her and old Jackson pass to the front, and then you may look out." Sure enough, very soon here they came, and as they passed us the command was passed up the line to load and then to "double-quick." We were soon at Fort Royal, where we surprised and captured the troops stationed there. It afterward was told that Belle Boyd had been in and around Fort Royal for a day or two, and having found out averything passesses. baving found out everything necessary for Jackson to know, that she had started out to find him and give the information which enabled him to swoop down on them and take them in. From Fort Royal to Winchester we saw

her a few times on the march, either riding with Jackson or some of the staff. After the capture of Winchester we pushed on to Martinsburg, twenty-two miles toward the Potomac. We missed her when we left Winchester. Arriving at Martinsburg we formed a line of battle and threw out skirmishers, and were gradually closing in on the place. A slight skirmish fight was going on when we heard an unusual commotion in the direction of the town, and soon we caught sight of a lady on horseback, coming like a cyclone toward us. A lot of Yankee cavalry were pursuing her, and the bullets from their carbines made music in the air. We expected every minute to see her shot off of her horse, but she never halted or slacked her speed. As she neared us we recognized her as Belle Boyd, and directing our fire on her pursuers, we caused them to turn back. Again she inquired for Jackson, but Major Harry Douglass, of Jackson's staff, had already seen her, and together they went to the rear. I suppose she must have told Jackson that the yankee force was too strong for us to attack, for Jackson immediately withdrew all of his forces and left the town, going in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Belie was never seen in our army again. After we left the valley she returned to her home near Martingburg, and shortly after was captured by the Yankees and carried a prisoner to Washington. After a long captivity she was sent South and was sent by our Governor, on a secret mission sent by our Governor on a secret mission to Europe. Taking passage on a blockade runner, the vessel was captured, and with it Belle Boyd. A Lieutenant Harding, of the captors, was very kind to Belle in her captivity, and they were afterward married. He dying not long after, Belle married someone else, and was divorced and again married—the last time marrying an actor. Since the last marriage they have been playing with indifferent and varied success, and at last became "strapped" in some Northern city, where their trouble about their children commenced, and which, as stated, is not yet ended.

Homes, Except in One State.

Atlanta Constitution. Georgia's confederate pension system. under which disabled veterans receive from \$2 to \$25 per month, according to the disability, is highly creditable to our State; but it should accept and maintain the home near this city, in order to complete the good work. It will be of interest to review the situation in other Southern States. Virginia led in the movement and established a confederate home at Richmond, for the support of which the State expends

\$5,000 annually are also paid. Alabama has no home, but pays \$125,000 a Arkansas has a home at Little Rock, built by private subscription, supported by State

Florida has no home, but pays \$30,000 a year to disabled confederates who have resided in the State fifteen years. Mississippi is without a home, but has made liberal provision for her indigent and disabled confederates. Missouri pays no pensions, but a move-ment is on foot to raise \$100,000 to endow a home without State aid. Maryland has a \$40,000 home near Balti-

more, aided by the State to the extent of \$10,000 annually. Louisiana has a home near New Orleans. and the State grants it \$10,000 a year. North Carolina not only pays pensions but has appropriated \$41,000 for a home. South Carolina pays about \$50,000 in pensions but has no home.

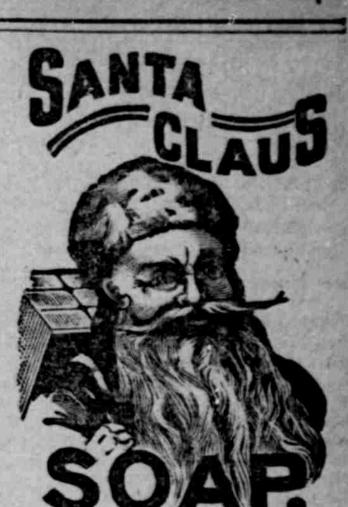
Texas has a home established by sub scription. It costs \$3,500 a year, and State aid is expected shortly. Tennessee has established a home at the old home of Andrew Jackson, the Her-mitage, the State donating 475 acres of ing and \$5,000 a year for its support, and, in addition, \$60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure annually in pensions, which range from \$2.50 to \$25 per month. It is thought that \$25,000 per

Of all the Southern States Kentucky alone has made no provision for her ex-confeder-No veterans were ever worthier of public aid than the men who wore the gray. Only 600,000 strong they, for four years, defended the South against the well-equipped armies of the United States, numbering 2,859,000 men, and yielded only to these overwhelming odds of nearly five to one.

"Painting Up." Grange Home.

year will cover the pension list.

Once it was a much greater undertaking than now to make repairs in the way of papering and painting. The painter must be engaged beforehand, for the renovating fever is epidemic, and every well-kept home must shine with more or less new paint and varnish at house-cleaning time. There was always the chance that the workman might disappoint one, or that his eye for color was not accurate, or that he at the Fort George retreat. There were insisted on having gaudy boquete scattered others, however, who had statistics to over your bedroom walls, "because they quote, and these statistics showed that, are using this paper now," when you preunless something were done with the kittens that might reasonably be expected to
appear in the cat community at the termispecial company or visitors, one as upsetlive weight. At this rate the market price
of the man who sits cross-legged in a street
pected company or visitors, one as upsetof the man who sits cross-legged in a street
pected company or visitors, one as upset-



Is not an experiment: It has been tested and its enormous sale is due solely to its merit. It is made on honor, and good housekeepers say SANTA CLAUS SOAP "is a necessity." Don't let your dealer give you some other kind, if he hasn't Santa Claus, but insist on having only SANTA CLAUS SOAP.



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The Novelty Machine Works

ALBERT SCHIFFLING, Prop., 92 S. Delaware St. ting as the other in the average household. might come to make the confusion greater, But now the housewife makes her plans, buys a few cans of paint ready for application and takes her own time for painting the back stairs or staining the dining-ro floor. She finds money well spent for a pot of varnish, as a touch here and there brightens the house and furniture so much. Painting is not as hard as washir ; or ironing; it is as fascinating as any kind of fancy work and vastly more decorative in result than most of the work intended to be

ornamental.

EXPLORATION IN SOUTH AMERICA. No Regions Totally Unknown, but Many Whose Resources Are Undeveloped. Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine. There are portions of South America which are unknown and inaccessible, but explorers of unquestionable ability and veracity have let in floods of light upon regions which the public is prone to believe have never been trodden by any save the savage Indian. Stieler's maps of South

America show at a glance what is known, and what unknown. The continuous lines of rivers, for example, are plotted from the mathematical observations of competent travelers. The dotted lines indicate suppositional courses. The accuracy of these maps is astonishing. In a distance of a thousand miles on the upper Amazon, there exists only about a dozen trifling errors, such as a little town placed on the wrong side of a river, a secondary channel mistaken for the main channel around an island, and river emptying into the Amazon at the middle of a big bend instead of at its end. The town had once stood where once repre-sented on the map, but being burned had been rebuilt across the river; and as the river is subject to rapid changes, owing to the erosion of its banks, it is possible that the other errors would, upon investigation, prove correct according to the latest observations available at the date of publication of the map. A few suggestions will show where and how the love of exploration and adventure may be gratified with profit to the explorer and to the world. Eeastern, western and southern Peru are well known. So is western, middle and the more important por-tions of eastern Ecuador; all of Bolivia except the extreme northern part; al of Colombia, except the southeast-ern portion; all of Venezuela, except the southwestern and southeastern corners; the whole of British and French Guiana; all of Brazil, except that portion north of the Amazon between the Rio Negro and the Rio Paru. While there are many extensive areas in the other por-\$10,000 a year. Pensions to the amount of tions of these countries which are only indifferently known, the information at hand, concerning them is sufficient to render possible very accurate reasoning regarding the means of developing their resources. Their general physical aspect are comprehended; we know their natural products, the number and extent of their navigable rivers, the ordinary facil-ities for communication, the character of their inhabitants, and the presence or absence of organized government. South-ern Colombia and northern Ecuador, how-ever, offer a rare field for intelligent exploration. Although a mule road has been in use between Popayan and Quito for over two hundred years, our knowledge of this region is most obscure. It has lain out of the route of ordinary travelers; landlocked, it has preserved its secrets of open passes of mineral riches and romantic landscapes unbroken to the present day. It is destined to assume importance as the encrosching links in that system of railroads which will eventually make the dream of a pan-American railroad a fact shall have left only this space to be traversed. A knowledge of its topography and re-sources would be of the utmost value. It is a journey which could be made in a sin-gle summer. The route lies by way of Pan-ama and Buenaventura on the western coast of Colombia; thence by rail toward the mountains and across the western range to Cali, in the valley of the Rio Cauca. Mule trains are constantly passing back and forth from Cali to Popayan, which latter town is near the head of the Cauca Valley, in the extreme south of Colombia. It is the capital of the great state of Cauca, has long been a city of no little commercial consequence and boasts of a cathedral and

such other public buildings as are inseps rable from a South American town of twenty thousand inhabitants.

Paying for His Fun. "Why, I thought you took the job to out this wood, Jocko. "Dat's all right, sar. I'se let de job to de white man."

"Oh, that's it! How much do you pay "A dollah an' a quattah a co'd." "And how much do you receive?"

"A doilah a co'd, sar." "That is a singular arrangement. You do not seem to be making much out of this "Well, I has de fun ob bossin' de white

Market Price of City Hogs.

New York Becorder. Hogs out West sell at 5 cents a por